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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 13, 1949

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COVER SUBJECT—Business district of Willemstad, Curaçao, capital of the Netherlands Antilles, showing the well-known pontoon bridge, "Queen Emma", which connects the two commercial centres of this city, Punda and Otrabanda. Favourable market for Canadian commodities, principally foodstuffs, prevails in the Netherlands Antilles, which have ample supplies of foreign exchange. Few import licences are required. (See report on this territory on page 274.)

Price 10 cents

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Canadian Market in Netherlands Antilles Proving Favourable

Foodstuffs, such as flour, canned and fresh meat, canned salmon and sardines, tinned fruits and vegetables, evaporated milk and dried codfish in demand—Ample dollar exchange is available—Oil refining is principal industry.

By C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Venezuela

(Curaçao florin equals $0·5302 Canadian)

CARACAS, July 15, 1949.—Canadian foodstuffs have established a favourable reputation in the Netherlands Antilles, which imported such items as flour, canned and fresh meat, canned salmon and sardines, tinned fruits and vegetables, evaporated milk and dried codfish from Canada during the past year. It is expected that the demand for these commodities will continue. There is also a market for Canadian manufactured goods, such as automobile accessories, household electrical appliances, medicinal preparations, steel and wooden furniture, machinery, glass and clay products, builders' and cabinet hardware, building materials, cutlery, linoleum, paper and paper products, lumber and other wood products, chemicals and fertilizers. Provided they are competitively priced, Canadian textiles, such as sheets and pillow cases, dresses, underwear, tropical clothing and felt hats, will find a ready market in this territory. Canada was sixth among the countries from which the Netherlands Antilles purchased their requirements last year, merchandise valued at $2,175,252 having been imported from Canada.

Aruba and Curaçao, the only islands of importance in the Netherlands Antilles, continued to enjoy prosperous conditions in 1948, as a result of the high production level maintained by the oil refineries. Although the output was curtailed during the early part of 1949, it would appear that this trend has been checked. The tourist trade, which is an important source of revenue in Curaçao, continues to flourish. The number of ship and aircraft arrivals is relatively unchanged, and unemployment is practically unknown.

Importers are enabled to meet consumer demands, even for scarce commodities, with little difficulty, due to the fact that ample supplies of dollar exchange are available. Extremely competitive conditions prevail, and exporters in many parts of the world are competing strongly for the business offering. There has been a recent tendency for buyers to withhold the placement of orders for all but essentials, due to the current decline in United States prices and the expectation that further reductions will occur. Preference is being given to the Netherlands, as a source of supply, especially as certain commodities that were formerly in short supply are being made available for export by that country.

The construction industry is still active. Despite the housing shortage, there has been a noticeable decline in the number of new residential units started, due to the fact that private investors are expecting further reductions in building costs.

Ample Dollar Exchange Available

The financial agreement between Curaçao and Great Britain, which has been renewed on the same conditions as heretofore, provides for the conversion of sterling into dollars. The Bank of England pays to the

Curaçao Circulation Bank all sterling required to finance operations of the oil refinery in Curaçao, which, in turn, receives the equivalent in Curaçao guilders to provide funds for all local payments. Any sterling that is not required for payments in the sterling area is convertible into dollars. This provided Curaçao with a dollar income of some $32,000,000 in 1948.

Budgets of the Netherlands Antilles

	Estimated revenue	Estimated expenditure
	(Curaçao florins)	
1945	29,601,419	29,435,621
1946	34,644,096	34,568,913
1947	39,661,533	39,506,439
1948*	37,334,758	36,575,129
1949*	47,287,626	46,974,931

* Excluding supplementary estimates.

At the present time, import licences are not required for imports from North, Central and South America of the following items when they are for utilization in the Netherlands Antilles: Food and beverages, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, drapery goods, clothing, shoes, leather, wooden-soled sandals, medicines, druggists' wares, cleaning articles, toiletries, matches, books, magazines, stationery, paper, flowers, cattle and chicken feed, earthenware, kitchen utensils, mattresses, pillows, incandescent lamps, tires for automobiles, batteries, roofing materials, ferro-concrete, iron wire, tubes, pipes and accessories, construction sheets, Portland cement, doors, locks, bolts and padlocks, timber, wire netting, window glass, artificial fertilizers and straw for hats.

Agriculture has not been developed to any extent on the islands of Curaçao and Aruba, due to the shortage of water and manpower. The relatively high wages paid by the oil companies have deterred local labour from following agricultural pursuits. The soil for the most part is barren and rocky. Small quantities of aloes, sorghum, beans, corn and tropical fruits are produced but, despite governmental efforts to stimulate production, the output of these commodities has declined, due to the generally unfavourable conditions which prevail.

Oil Refining is Chief Industry

Apart from oil refining, there are comparatively few industries on the islands. The fishing industry, if developed, would probably become profitable as there is an abundance of fish in the surrounding waters, but here again few people are attracted to fishing when more remunerative employment is readily available with the petroleum refineries. There exists a soda water factory, brick and tile factories, a rice hulling plant, some textile manufacturing and a little furniture making on a small scale, but most manufactured goods for use on the islands must be imported. An important secondary industry in Curaçao is the transit trade, whereby merchandise destined for Maracaibo, Venezuela, is off-loaded at Willemstad and transferred to smaller vessels which can pass over the bar at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo.

The phosphate mines on Curaçao which produce calcium phosphate used in the manufacture of artificial fertilizer have been prospering. Some 80,000 metric tons were exported in 1947 by the Curaçao Phosphate Company of Newport, Curaçao.

Foreign Trade of Curaçao and Aruba

Imports	Curaçao	Aruba (Florins)	Total
1945—			
Provisions and liquors	19,298,825	9,379,258	28,678,083
Drygoods	6,320,824	3,113,872	9,434,696
Machinery, etc.	7,782,567	2,385,608	10,168,175
Oil products	150,117,626	219,045,898	369,163,524
Miscellaneous	26,203,991	30,241,228	56,445,219
Total	209,723,833	264,165,864	473,889,697
1946—			
Provisions and liquors	22,435,787	12,282,981	34,718,768
Drygoods	12,318,009	5,025,653	17,343,662
Machinery, etc.	15,171,018	2,090,969	17,261,987
Oil products	138,582,689	246,754,394	385,337,083
Miscellaneous	33,932,053	14,657,809	48,589,862
Total	222,439,556	280,811,806	503,251,362
1947—			
Provisions and liquors	32,247,792	15,449,393	47,697,185
Drygoods	16,006,048	6,626,703	22,632,751
Machinery, etc.	9,627,463	3,668,124	13,295,587
Oil products	164,887,081	314,093,453	478,980,534
Miscellaneous	48,675,129	21,972,674	70,647,803
Total	271,443,513	361,810,347	633,253,860
Exports			
1945—			
Provisions and liquors	2,299,070	750,458	3,049,528
Drygoods	286,037	168,901	454,938
Machinery, etc.	534,606	73,460	608,066
Oil products	162,367,304	171,837,545	334,204,849
Miscellaneous	2,658,625	1,639,116	4,297,741
Total	168,145,642	174,469,480	342,615,122
1946—			
Provisions and liquors	2,736,933	1,745,510	4,482,443
Drygoods	691,436	390,574	1,082,010
Machinery, etc.	934,115	85,661	1,019,776
Oil products	178,586,120	317,182,146	495,768,266
Miscellaneous	8,059,775	2,349,231	10,409,006
Total	191,008,379	321,753,122	512,761,501
1947—			
Provisions and liquors	2,270,470	2,749,024	5,019,494
Drygoods	826,239	393,535	1,219,774
Machinery, etc.	665,843	715,931	1,381,774
Oil products	208,255,422	342,626,431	550,881,853
Miscellaneous	14,219,742	2,932,007	17,151,749
Total	226,237,716	349,416,928	575,654,644

Selected Imports into Curaçao and Aruba

January-June, 1948

	Curaçao	Aruba (Florins)	Total
Potatoes	425,782	194,283	620,065
Beer (bottled and canned)	468,552	372,186	840,738
Butter	672,710	232,759	905,469
Wheat flour	818,587	411,705	1,230,292
Chocolate and confectionery	362,058	178,899	540,957
Tinned vegetables	253,053	123,172	381,225
Fresh vegetables	242,092	182,565	424,657
Condensed milk, unsweetened	507,805	223,784	731,589
Canned meat	209,387	292,088	501,475
Fresh meat	545,148	477,226	1,022,374
Gents' trousers	553,117	331,677	884,794
Gents' shirts	1,050,486	505,543	1,556,029
Cotton textiles	604,201	394,282	998,483
Silk textiles	682,344	385,348	1,067,692
Electric appliances	355,814	88,545	444,359
Machinery	1,113,079	794,406	1,907,485
Crude oil	103,596,923	203,502,088	312,099,011
Automobile tires	278,812	79,519	358,331

Automobile tubes	33,173	12,139	45,312
Cement	680,239	555,041	1,235,280
Chemicals	13,706,867	364,284	14,071,151
Medicines	396,853	101,919	498,772
Timber	255,649	181,126	436,775
Iron and steel	954,182	2,292,328	3,246,510
Refrigerators	390,253	210,552	600,805
Steel and wooden furniture	663,603	546,605	1,210,208
Paper and cardboard	328,778	260,013	588,791
Leather shoes	1,955,862	730,458	2,686,320
Paint	954,813	381,563	1,336,376

India Plans to be Self-Sufficient In Production of Food Grains

Heavy imports from American countries have resulted in serious drain on dollar resources—Most productive and irrigated areas lost to Pakistan following partition—Central and provincial governments combine to stimulate output by monetary grants and reclamation schemes.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian)

NEW DELHI, June 24, 1949.—India has been forced to import large quantities of food grains during the last few years, as much as 4,000,000 tons having been purchased over a period of twelve months. As much of this is obtained from North or South America, there has been a heavy drain on the dollar resources of this country, which could have been made otherwise available for the procurement of capital equipment.

With the rapid increase in population and the diminishing yield per acre, the deficit in food production appears to be rising at an alarming rate, and the food shortage in this country is becoming ever more acute. In order to find a solution for this problem, and in an effort to raise the production of food grains, officials of the central, provincial and state governments assembled recently in New Delhi to discuss the situation.

Following this conference, the government issued a plan whereby the country would become self-sufficient in food grains by the end of 1951, the main features of which are:

(*a*) Food grain imports, apart from those required to establish emergency stocks, will cease completely after the end of 1951.

(*b*) Provinces and states are to abandon the "Grow More Food" campaign, and to concentrate on the intensive cultivation of permanently irrigated areas.

(*c*) Reclamation is to be increased by 800,000 acres.

(*d*) More tube wells are to be sunk.

(*e*) Larger quantities of fertilizers are to be imported.

(*f*) Acreage is to be diverted from "surplus crops" to the production of cereals.

Several Reasons for Food Shortage

There are several reasons for India's present food shortage, the main one being the partition of the country in 1947, as a result of which India was left with nearly 80 per cent of the total original population but only about 65 per cent of wheat production and 69 per cent of rice production. In addition, a disproportionately large area of the country has become

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subject to the uncertainties of the monsoon. India was left with only 66 per cent of the original irrigated area and, in regard to the wheat crop especially, with only 54 per cent of the original irrigated area. The extensive barrages, dams and other irrigation systems which were constructed in West Punjab and Sind are now in the Dominion of Pakistan. Further, India is at present faced with the cumulative results of three successive bad monsoons over large parts of the country. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the present deficit, even after allowing for normal increase of population, can be wiped out by the end of 1951, providing that production is increased by 10 per cent only in each province.

The quickest method of intensifying food production appears to be to concentrate activity on areas which are already well irrigated, have sufficient rainfall, or lend themselves to easy methods of irrigation, such as the repair or construction of tanks, digging of wells and boring of tub wells. For approved schemes, the Central Government, as an inducement to cultivators, provides 25 per cent of the expenditure, and the provincial government grants another 25 per cent. Thus the cultivators only have to provide half the necessary amount. The only condition imposed in this scheme is that the improvement, such as the construction of a well, must be capable of increasing production by 1951, and no long-term schemes will be considered.

Large Agricultural Subsidies Provided

During the last year, grants totalling Rs.40,000,000 were made by the Central Government, and another Rs.40,000,000 distributed by the provincial governments to cultivators wishing to construct wells and tanks and invest in seeds and manure. The demand for these subsidies is so great that the Central Government has increased its grant to Rs.60,000,000 during the current year.

It has been estimated that at least 10,000,000 acres of land, out of the 85,000,000 acres not at present under the plough, are fertile and cultivable, but require to be cleared of pernicious weeds and scrub jungle. A scheme for reclaiming 8,000,000 acres of such land before June, 1951, has been prepared. About 180 old tractors, taken over from army surplus, have already been used in the reclamation of 44,000 acres in the East Punjab, Central Provinces and United Provinces since the beginning of this year, and the government proposes to import 375 heavy tractors of the crawler type, which are expected to arrive in India within the next few months. Only plots of at least 500 acres are to be eligible to benefit from this mechanical reclamation, and it is expected that the total expenditure set aside for this scheme will later be recovered from the cultivators. An extensive campaign for sinking tube wells, each of which can irrigate two or three hundred acres, is being carried out by provincial governments, and over 1,500 such wells have already been dug in the Gangetic Valley.

New Electricity Scheme Planned in St. Lucia

Port-of-Spain, June 27, 1949.—(FTS)—An early start is anticipated on an electricity scheme which is expected to play an important part in the industrial development of the western and southern parts of St. Lucia. Power will be provided for the manufacture of cocoanut meal and other products by the Cocoanut Growers' Co-operative Association, for a new creamery and the Choiseul brick industry. The scheme is part of the colony's ten-year development plan.

Coking Process Evolved in Norway Should Stimulate Use of Coal in Spitzbergen

Briquettes to be made under high pressure without use of binding agent—Gasoline and diesel oil are by-products—Imports of coal and petroleum may be curtailed—Resources of hydropower utilized.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

OSLO, June 7, 1949.—Coal mines of Spitzbergen, which are capable of producing 800,000 tons a year, suffered considerable damage during the war; having been partially destroyed by Canadian forces in 1941 and more extensively by the Germans in 1943. Restoration has proceeded continuously since the conclusion of hostilities, and it was estimated that 300,000 tons were taken during the past year from the Norwegian mines. This production figure should be raised to 500,000 tons during the current year.

While coal from the mines in Spitzbergen is sold for bunkerage and for consumption in the north of Norway, the cost of transportation is a material factor in its sale to other sections of this country. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, the most important hydro-electrical organization in Norway, is establishing plants for the production of high grade coke, thereby curtailing the demand for imported coal and also oil, which is being used to an ever-increasing extent for heating purposes.

As the temperature in the northern mines is several degrees below zero, the coal is frozen when brought to the surface. It disintegrates on thawing, and is not very popular for stoking purposes, much of the dust passing through the grates and up the chimney. Furthermore, the ash has a relatively low melting point, and stoking plants of silica stone sustain damage. Nor is the coal suitable for coke production in the normal coking plants, because it forms a porous material that cannot be transported or stored without crumbling.

Hydropower Used in Coking Process

Norway's resources of hydropower are being utilized in the development of a new coking process, whereby the coal is crushed to a fine degree and then made into briquettes under high pressure without the use of a binding agent. High temperature coke can be produced by this method, and used to advantage as a reduction material in all kinds of metallurgical plants, and as smokeless fuel for heating plants. Tar, gasoline and diesel oil are by-products obtained during the coking process.

It is estimated that a plant using 1,500,000 tons of coal per annum could produce 700,000 tons of low ash briquettes, 130,000 tons of low temperature tar and 370,000,000 litres of gasoline and diesel oil. Production of this character would require approximately 300,000 kilowatts of electric power, and would meet the country's requirements of coke and motor fuel, while providing raw materials for use in the chemical industry.

Economic Survey of Mexico

Copies of an "Economic Survey of Mexico", prepared from material provided by Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, in Mexico City, are now available for distribution, and may be obtained on application to the Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Greek Import Requirements Listed For Second Half of This Year

Proposed allocation totals $122,368,988, of which $34,715,531 is for imports from dollar areas—Program is subject to amendment at end of third quarter and covers only private trade and state procurement.

PROPOSED purchases totalling $122,368,988 are allocated for the period July-December, 1949, under the Greek Import Licensing Program, which is preliminary and subject to revision and amendment by the end of the third quarter of the current fiscal year (September 30).

The announced program covers private trade and state procurement but not direct imports through ECA nor imports for reconstruction purposes. Import licences will not be granted for wheat, flour, evaporated and dried skim milk and possibly other items which are procured directly with ECA funds through the United States Government and supplied to agencies of the Greek state.

Dollar Imports Allocation Total $34,715,531

The total allocation of $122,368,988 is made up of $34,715,531 for imports from dollar countries, $35,215,457 for sterling imports, and $52,438,000 under clearing and drawing rights. The first of these items is of particular interest to Canadian exporters, although the figure of $34,715,531 does not represent actual prospective imports but rather the limit within which the issue of import licences will be considered.

Following is a summary, by commodities, of dollar imports, details of which are on file with the Area Trade Officer, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa; information concerning specific commodities may be obtained on application by quoting file No. 16219:

Allocation for Dollar Imports, July-December, 1949

Category	Commodity Group	
I	Foodstuffs	$ 3,893,000
Ia	Foodstuffs (state procurement)	6,505,000
II	Animals (for breeding and draft)	.....
III	Textile fibres and manufactures	1,700,000
IV	Chemicals	820,000
IVa	Chemicals (state procurement)	3,040,000
V	Pharmaceuticals, drugs and medical supplies	1,030,000
Va	Pharmaceuticals, drugs and medical supplies (state procurement)	700,000
VI	Hides and leathers	1,000,000
VII	Fuels	1,139,000
VIIa	Fuels (state procurement)	3,204,531
VIII	Minerals and mineral products	497,500
IX	Metals	1,480,000
IXa	Metals (state procurement)	.....
X	Metal manufactures	45,000
XI	Electrical apparatus and scientific instruments	755,000
XII	Vehicles and transport equipment	2,912,500
XIII	Industrial materials, timber, paper and miscellaneous manufactured commodities	544,000
XIV	Machinery	5,450,000
	Total	$34,715,531

Participation by Canadian firms in this program depends upon the extent to which requests and applications are made by their local representatives or agents under the program, indicative of which is the following table of ECA procurement authorizations granted to Canada as of June 30, 1949:

Procurement Authorizations Granted Canada

	To May 31	June 1 to 30	Total
Hides and skins	$ 270,000	.....	$ 270,000
Lumber and sawmill products	920,000	.....	920,000
Paper and products	170,000	Decr. 19,000	151,000
Agricultural equipment except tractors	95,000	70,000	165,000
Tractors	130,000	.....	130,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	200,000	.....	200,000
Aluminum	370,000	Decr. 265,000	105,000
Non-ferrous metals (unspecified)	14,200	.....	14,200
Fertilizers	718	.....	718
Total	$2,169,918	$ 214,000	$1,955,918

The executive director of the Greek Government Foreign Trade Administration has announced that in issuing import permits consideration will be given the following points:

1. Competition among importers to ensure that permits are granted for certain commodities.

2. The establishment of a so-called free import system for a limited number of commodities.

3. For the remaining commodities, quotas will be granted to cover certain of the commodities in favour of particular import organizations.

Brazil Reduces Value of Imports

(One cruzeiro equals $0.0544 Canadian)

Rio de Janeiro, June 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Brazil has curtailed the value and volume of her imports through the imposition of import controls, and converted an unfavourable balance of trade in 1947, the first in many years, to a favourable balance last year. Imports declined, in 1948, by 359,670 tons, valued at Cr1,804,411,000. Exports, on the other hand, showed an increase of 876,955 tons, valued at Cr517,461,000. The trade balances of Brazil in the last five years are as follows:

	Cr1,000
1944	2,729,000
1945	3,580,190
1946	5,214,018
1947	—1,609,878
1948	711,994

Brazilian Exports, by Commodity Groups

	1947		1948	
	Tons	Cr1,000	Tons	Cr1,000
Livestock	128	3,002	304	6,726
Raw materials	1,784,784	8,259,003	2,304,479	7,985,052
Foodstuffs	1,951,064	11,287,146	2,319,706	12,992,558
Manufactures	45,477	1,630,262	33,919	712,538
Total	3,781,453	21,179,413	4,658,408	21,696,874

Brazilian Imports, by Commodity Groups

	1947		1948	
	Tons	Cr1,000	Tons	Cr1,000
Livestock	6,969	45,055	3,660	35,976
Raw materials	4,935,101	4,961,482	4,922,817	4,891,389
Foodstuffs	1,028,144	4,071,552	932,987	3,899,737
Manufactures	1,188,877	13,711,202	939,957	12,157,778
Total	7,159,091	22,789,291	6,799,421	20,984,880

Canada and Newfoundland Sold Much Fish to Greece Last Year

Imports from these sources were 28 per cent of total purchases—Greek industry has improved appreciably, and production good despite mine fields—Imports required to meet local requirements—Production to be increased and domestic consumption to be doubled.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One drachma equals approximately one cent Canadian at the prewar rate of exchange; at the current rate, 100 drachmas equal one cent; one kilo equals 2·2 pounds; one metric to nequals 2,204 pounds.)

ATHENS, July 18, 1949.—Canada and Newfoundland supplied Greece with 28 per cent of the fish imported by this country during the past year, 6,577,802 kilos having been imported from Canada and 3,826,877 kilos from Newfoundland. Newfoundland supplied Greece with codfish, while purchases from Canada consisted mostly of herrings and tinned fish such as salmon, mackerel and pilchards. The present policy of the government is to permit the purchase of cheaper items, such as pilchards, squids and sardines, in preference to the more expensive types of fish. Imports during the past year showed a marked increase over prewar figures, which averaged some 25,000 tons. Large quantities were required for bandit-stricken refugees and the armed forces. Although purchases of fresh fish declined, imports of herring, fish roe and other varieties increased substantially.

The Greek fishing industry has improved appreciably since 1947, 15 per cent of the small fishing craft having been equipped with motors and 10 per cent of the vessels for operation in the open sea were equipped with powerful engines to increase the range of their activities. The fleet, at the end of 1948, consisted of 547 open-sea fishing craft, of which 268 were trawlers, 279 were ring net vessels, and 7,131 small fishing boats.

A total of 62,268 million drachmas have been provided up to the end of June, 1948, in assistance, either for the purchase of fishing craft or equipment. Of this amount, UNRRA supplied 25,000 million, AMAG supplied 2,668 million, the State provided 4,600 million and 30,000 million drachmas consisted of private capital. State support is being continued through the Bank of Agriculture, AMAG and ECA for the development of the fishing industry.

Fish Production Good, Despite Mine Fields

Fish production last year totalled 33,600 tons, despite the presence of mine fields, restrictions on the circulation of fishing craft and the curtailment of fishing areas on account of guerilla warfare. Factors that favoured the industry included the motorization of small craft, the improvement of vessels intended for open sea fishing, and the exploitation of new fishing areas in the Dodecanese.

It is difficult to estimate accurately the value of fish products on account of the wide fluctuation in prices during the course of the year and the wide margin of difference in prices between the various localities. The following may serve as an indication of these differences; prices are not low.

Average Prices per Oke (1·28 Kilo), December, 1948

	Athens	Salonica	Volo
		Drachmas	
Cod	5,600—11,000	8,350	8,600
Sole	12,000—24,000	13,800	15,000
Lithrini	20,000—26,000	14,300	16,000
Redmullet	20,000—26,000	10,850	13,000
Sardines	9,000	4,200	7,200
Lobsters	20,000—26,000	22,000	16,000
Shrimps	16,000—24,000	18,000	16,000

The proportions for the respective varieties of fish vary according to the area. Following are percentages for a specific area (Salonica): Sardines, 40·15; herrings, 10·37; anchovy, 9·17; mullet varieties, 14·01; cod, 3·27; ray, 2·34; tunny-fish, 3·33.

A total of 21,161 metric tons of fish, with a prewar value of Drs.270,146,484 were imported into Greece during 1938. In 1948, these imports had increased to 37,256 metric tons valued at Drs.82,882 million.

Principal Varieties of Fish Imported

	1938		1948	
	Kilos	Drs.	Kilos	Drs.
Fresh fish	5,421,637	38,833,910	2,997,748	6,374,903,800
Herrings	2,282,357	80,465,720	9,075,684	14,583,346,555
Cod	12,789,988	131,695,298	12,933,994	22,907,543,000
Fish, not fresh	329,327	5,215,516	10,766,346	34,606,210,000
Fish roe	345,022	13,936,040	1,482,492	4,410,146,000
Total	21,161,331	270,146,484	37,256,264	82,882,149,355

According to the latest official trade statistics (for 1948), the following imports of fishery products were effected during 1948. In this table there are also incorporated, in separate columns, imports during 1948 from Canada and Newfoundland.

Imports of Fish in 1948

	Total imports	Imports from Canada	Imports from Newfoundland
		Kilos	
Fresh fish	2,997,748	.....	.....
Herrings	9,075,684	1,032,530	.....
Cod	12,933,994	65,280	3,826,877
Fish, not fresh	10,766,346	5,462,613	.....
Fish roe	1,482,492	17,379	.....
Total	37,256,264	6,577,802	3,826,877

The co-operative movement in the fishing industry has shown great development in the postwar period, particularly among workers employed in small fishing undertakings. In 1944 there were 49 fishing co-operatives in Greece; these numbered 160 in 1948.

Sponge Fishing a Specialized Industry

Certain Greek islands specialize in sponge fishing, and there were 257 boats in operation in 1948, of which prewar Greece supplied 109 and the Dodecanese area 148. Production in 1948 amounted to 145 tons as against 160 tons in 1937. Until the end of November, 1948, 22 metric tons of sponges, valued at 2,500 million drachmas, were exported, of which Canada purchased one ton valued at 127 million drachmas.

Sponge fishing, although in the process of rehabilitation, is going through a crisis, both as regards exploitation of the rich Mediterranean areas and marketing abroad.

Imports of Fish Necessary

Fish is a staple of the Greek diet and, in view of the inadequate production to meet domestic requirements, large imports are necessary to provide the protein requirements of the population.

As far as the present and the future is concerned, the object of the Greek Government and of ECA Mission to Greece is to increase fish production to the highest possible extent in order to meet the country's requirements. This does not necessarily mean that Greece will ever become self-sufficient. In the first place, certain kinds of fish which are not produced in Greek or Mediterranean waters constitute some of the principal staple foods of the Greek people. It is expected that codfish, herring and fish roe will continue to be imported regardless of increased fish production in Greece. These items could hardly be replaced by other kinds of fish, since the Greek people have become accustomed to them.

Before the war, it was estimated that the Greek fisheries provided up to 25,000 metric tons a year, but total consumption of fish exceeded these figures considerably. Imports in 1938 amounted to 5,400 tons of fresh fish; 2,300 of salted fish, such as herring, etc.; 1,000 tons of salted sardines in barrels; fish eggs (red caviar); tinned fish; and some 12,000 to 13,000 tons of codfish. It was estimated that prewar yearly consumption of fish amounted to some 46,000 metric tons, from 5 to 6 kilos per capita.

Per Capita Consumption to be Doubled

In order to improve the diet of the population, it is hoped to increase the consumption of fish up to 12 kilos per capita. It is thus necessary to consider the possibility of increasing production and the exploitation of Greek and other waters as well as the possibility of increased imports. It is planned to increase production by 1952-53 to 56,600 metric tons.

At present and under existing conditions, most inland towns consume about one-third to one-fourth the fish consumed by seaside fishing towns. It is, therefore, apparent that fish consumption can be materially increased, provided better transport and cold-storage facilities are made available.

Another point of interest is that most of the fish produced in Greece, other than fresh, is salted and to a minor extent smoked. The production of canned fish is negligible and, in order that it may expand, it will have to go through several stages of development. Canned fish will therefore continue to be imported.

New Zealand Plans Greater Use of Fertilizers

Wellington, June 30, 1949.—(FTS)—Plans for the expansion of primary production in New Zealand include the provision of subsidies on imported slag and a reduction in the price of superphosphate, the erection of fertilizer plants and the purchase of special aircraft for topdressing hill country. Until the fertilizer plants are in operation, the government will provide assistance to farmers in the form of an unrestricted issue of import licences for basic slag and superphosphates, and will allow a subsidy of £4 a ton on imported slag and £3 a ton on North African superphosphates.

The chairman of the North Island Country Committee of Federated Farmers declared that, if the government's plans are carried out, "we are going to see our hills produce and fatten cattle in numbers little dreamed of even ten years ago."

New Mining Equipment Displayed At British Machinery Show

Coal stripper and conveyor loader outstanding displays at Exhibition of Underground Mining Machinery, held in London from July 7 to 16—Object of exhibition to familiarize mining executives, engineers and operators with latest equipment available.

By K. D. Paquin, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, July 19, 1949.—Twenty-eight firms displayed equipment at the Exhibition of Underground Mining Machinery, held in London from July 7 to 16, and coinciding with the Fourth Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress. Machinery on display included diesel engines, coal cutters, drilling machines, conveyors, power loaders, pneumatic picks and other accessories. Many of the machines were power-operated, and it was estimated that the equipment on exhibit was valued at £380,000.

Overseas visitors to the exhibition were prominent and many enquiries were received from French and German firms. Most exhibitors reported that enquiries had been received from Canadian visitors.

Coal Stripper Attracts Interest

A machine which attracted many visitors was a "stripper". This is a new development in underground mechanization. The machine inaugurates a new phase of mechanized cutting on longwall faces. In application, it is a self-propelled machine which, in one operation, removes a two-foot web of coal from a buttock and loads it on to a scraper-chain conveyor running alongside. Both the stripper and conveyor are accommodated within the front line of roof supports. After the face has been stripped, the stripper is advanced into a stable at the end of the run for the next traverse of face in the opposite direction. Meanwhile, the conveyor is pushed bodily forward a similar distance by means of horizontal air jacks. Thus, the system becomes a sequence rather than a rigid three-shift cycle, providing a continuous flow of coal. Only three of these hydraulically operated "strippers" have so far been manufactured. Two have been in use for over six months in British mines and have given satisfactory service, while the third, which was on display at the exhibition, will shortly be sent to a Welsh colliery.

Conveyor Loader Displayed

Another machine of considerable interest to visitors was a coal conveyor loader, which applies an entirely new principle in power loading in mechanized room and pillar working, or in advance development work and is particularly suitable for the thinner seams. It is self-contained and mobile so that it can tram from one working place to another, but in operation, the discharge end is held in position over the receiving conveyor by a hydraulic jack prop. The rear wheels are then lifted clear of the floor and the front wheels turned outwards through 90° so that the machine can be swung to any desired position and the telescopic loading head fed forward into the blown coal. It is claimed that this machine can operate on any gradient or type of surface that allows the necessary adhesion and the fixed discharge leaves the operator free to concentrate all his attention on loading the coal. The manufacturers maintain Canadian representation.

Both of these machines are recent additions to British underground mining, but there is still much to be learned in this field. Further development must be made, but the results so far achieved indicate their future possibilities.

A manufacturer of diesel locomotives who reported having made sales in Canada also participated in the exhibition. Orders for delivery under three and a half years could not be accepted by this manufacturer.

The exhibition covered an area of 250,000 square feet and the keynote was "Progress in the Design of Coal Mining Machinery". The objects were: (1) To make known to mining executives, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, the range of British machines which are available for the digging of deep-mined coal; and (2) to enable visiting engineers and operators to inspect and examine equipment they will meet in their every-day work.

(The names of the manufacturers referred to in the above report may be had, on application to the Director, Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Reduction in Income Tax Features Irish Budget for Current Year

Rate reduced from seven shillings in the pound to former rate of six shillings six pence—No increase in petrol tax or tax on beer and spirits—Bank deposits higher and purchases of savings certificates increased—Provision made for housing grants—ECA funds of great assistance to national economy.

By George Shera, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN, May 5, 1949.—Chief among the taxation changes provided for in the Irish Budget for 1949-50, which was presented to Dail Eireann by the Minister for Finance on May 4, 1949, is a return to the income tax rate of 6s. 6d. in the pound. The rate was increased to 7s. in the last budget, and the Minister estimates the cost of this reduction at £750,000 in the current year and £1,000,000 in a full year. The dependent relative allowance has been increased from £25 to £50 per annum, at an estimated cost of £80,000 in 1949-50 and £135,000 per year thereafter, and the housekeeper allowance will in future be £100 per annum (instead of £45 as at present). This is estimated to cost £8,000 in the current year and £13,000 in a full year. Hitherto income tax allowance for a child was payable only if the child was living at the commencement of the year of assessment. It is now provided that the allowance shall be payable for any child who was alive at any time during the year of assessment. The cost of this relief is estimated at £40,000 this year and £65,000 in a full year.

The 1949-50 budget provides for a total expenditures of £72,916,500 and a surplus of £35,500 as compared with corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year of £71,283,000 and £25,000 respectively. As a result of measures adopted by the present government and an unexpected increase in tax revenues, the total available surplus is now £769,000.

Other Tax Relief Measures Included

In addition to the alterations in income tax, which will bring relief chiefly to the white-collar class, who have suffered most during the steady rise in the cost of living in the last few years, the budget contained further small items of good news for the taxpayer.

The widespread fear that the recent increases in the petrol allowance would be followed by an increase in the petrol tax has not been justified, and there is also no increase in the tax on beer and spirits. The duty on wine had been so heavily increased in recent years that consumption had fallen drastically, with a resultant loss of revenue and also unemployment in the wine trade. Three-fourths of an additional tax imposed on wine in the emergency budget of 1947 was remitted in the 1948 budget, and the remaining fourth is now to be removed, except on sparkling wine. This change will be effective immediately and should make a difference of approximately 1s. per five-noggin bottle of wine.

A tax on dancing—amounting, in the case of the more expensive functions, to 25 per cent—has been restored, but the public is not likely to feel the impact of this until the dancing season reopens in the autumn. This tax is not to be applied in rural areas. This exemption is an indication of the government's constant preoccupation with the necessity of improving the amenities of rural life in the endeavour to arrest the flight from the land and increase agricultural output. Cinema shows and cine-variety performances in places more than three miles from a town of over 500 population are also to be exempt from entertainment tax. The abolition of the duty on news-reel films has also been widely welcomed.

Some Taxes Increased

Some hopes had been expressed that the Minister might reduce or relax the stamp duty (of 5 per cent for nationals and 25 per cent for non-nationals) payable on the purchase of property, but he announced on the contrary that he intended to tighten up the various loopholes through which this tax was at present being avoided in some cases. He also mentioned his determination to deal in the Finance Bill with cases of "tax liability being evaded by means of certain dispositions or settlements". There is also some increase in the duty on firearms. Game licences will be £2 5s. instead of £2, and limited licences are increased from 5s. to 10s.

In the interests of European Economic Co-operation, a preferential rate of 1s. 6½d. per pound is to be applied to tobacco grown within the British Commonwealth. The principal source of supplies within the Commonwealth and the sterling area is Rhodesia, and the cost of leaf from that source is at present approximately 1s. 6½d. per pound more than for the Virginian leaf, so that this provision is designed to equalize the price. There will be a corresponding reduction in the excise duty chargeable on home-grown tobacco. The total cost of this concession is estimated at £16,000 in the current year and £18,000 in a full year. The preferential rate will, of course, also apply to Canadian tobacco.

Bank Deposits and Savings Higher

The Minister referred with satisfaction to an increase in the savings bank deposits and in purchases of savings certificates. In contrast with a net withdrawal of £241,000 from the savings banks in 1947, there was a net deposit of £1,591,000 in 1948. In urging a continuance of this upward trend in savings, the Minister pointed out that increased savings were required from all sections of the community as the basis of the capital development, which was a pre-condition of an improved national income.

A provisional estimate of the balance of payments for 1948 indicates a narrowing of the gap between outgo and receipts, but the deficit on current account is estimated at £15,000,000, involving a corresponding realization of external assets. When quoting the costs of administration of the various services, the Minister remarked that economies were hardly possible unless a limit was set to demands for the expansion of existing and the creation of new services. It is possible that one of the government's reasons for delaying the introduction of far-reaching "security" plans is a desire to observe the working of the social security legislation operating in Great Britain. Another reason is undoubtedly the large sums which the government is at present finding her capital outlay on such projects as electricity development, which demands an expenditure of £5·65 million in the coming year.

Government Grants for Housing

After electricity, the largest item of outlay from borrowing is £2·8 million for advances to the Local Loans Fund, which will be expended largely on housing grants. The total amount to be made available by means of loans and capital grants for housing amounts to almost £5,000,000. Poor housing conditions are recognized as one of the main bases of many problems, such as high death rate from tuberculosis, child delinquency, emigration, and the heavy cost of the public health services.

Bord na Mona, the company which has government authority to develop the national peat resources, is to receive £1,080,000, which is £280,000 more than last year, and it is hoped that it will shortly reach a production figure of 1,000,000 tons of machine-won turf per annum. The ambitious scheme for the reclamation and restoration of Ireland's "basic natural resource"—the land—is to be financed by ERP dollars.

Telephone extension and the provision of greatly improved services will cost £1,920,000, but this sum is to be met by borrowing from the Post Office Savings Bank, repayment being provided for by an annuity charged against voted moneys. The total outlay under "capital and other issues" amounts to £12·6 million in the current year as compared with £9·1 million last year. The money required for these purposes is to be found by borrowing, the charge for interest and redemption to be borne annually by the taxpayer, who could expect in return additional employment, improved amenities and increased security. Half of the £12·6 million is, however, expected to provide a return sufficient to offset the corresponding debt charges.

By the Finance Act of 1948, the life of the Transition Development Fund was extended to March 31, 1949. A sum of £3,562,000 remains in the fund out of the original £5,000,000, and it is proposed to extend the fund's operation rather than bring that sum into the Exchequer at the present time.

Matter of Double Taxation Under Consideration

The rumour that the Excess Corporation Profits Tax, which was abolished last year, might be re-introduced was not justified, and the Minister announced that the Irish revenue authorities had been in consultation with the British authorities with a view to arranging for reciprocal relief in cases where an Irish company having a branch in Britain was liable for profits tax on profits earned there and at the same time was liable in Ireland on all profits wherever earned, and a British company having a branch in the Republic of Ireland was in a similar position. The existing agreement in respect of double income tax between Britain and Ireland covers only income tax and surtax. The 2½ per cent extra Corporation

Profits Tax which has been charged on the profits of a foreign company operating in Ireland has also been abolished, and there will in future be no discrimination.

Imports of grains, oils, machinery, tobacco, and other commodities made possible by the loan agreement with the United States, signed last year, had been of great value to the national economy. The government debt of £116·3 million at March 31, 1949, included approximately £2,000,000 from this source. Interest payments on this loan begin in 1952, and principal repayments in 1956. Dollar expenditure is met initially out of earnings and by purchase of dollars in London. Total dollar payments in 1948-49 amounted to $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 was met from earnings, $3,000,000 had still to be discharged, and the balance of $37,000,000 was drawn temporarily from the sterling area pool. The Minister added that expenditure was higher than this figure, since some payments, particularly for grain, will not mature till the first quarter of 1949-50. He remarked that the overdraft facilities provided by the sterling area pool had been invaluable in easing the transition to the new method of dollar financing under ECA and said that the policy of the government was to guard against inflation and to bear in mind the obligation to repay the borrowings with interest. With these ends in view it must either invest the proceeds of such loans and borrowings in public projects which were of a profit-earning character or in developmetnal expenditure that would increase the national income.

The Minister urged an increase in output and savings to prevent capital outlay at the present time by the government, public bodies, and individuals from having inflationary consequences. He drew attention to the low volume of exports—still 27 per cent below the 1938 figure—and, though imports, especially from the dollar area, had fallen, a gap of £70,000,000 a year remained to be bridged.

Export Permits Required for Shipments to Specified Areas

Export permits are required for the shipment of all goods to the countries listed on page 195 of the July 30, 1949, issue of *Foreign Trade*. Such shipments are subject to the area controls, established in July, 1948, to which reference was made in the accompanying article.

British Tool Makers to Exhibit in Canada

London, July 16, 1949.—Provision has been made for an exhibition of British tools, machine tools and scientific instruments at the third Canadian International Trade Fair. A Canada Exhibition Committee has been formed for this purpose by the Machine Tool Trades Association, the Gauge and Tool Makers Association, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers, the Portable Electrical Tool Manufacturers' Association, the British Compressed Air Society and the National Federation of Engineers' Tool Manufacturers. It is estimated that the display will require some 35,000 square feet of floor space. Application forms have already been sent out by this committee, and more than half the space reserved by the trade fair administration for this exhibit has been taken up. Other firms have decided to participate in the trade fair but have not yet submitted their application forms.

The committee considered organizing an independent exhibition in Canada, but decided that the Canadian International Trade Fair offered an opportunity that could not be surpassed.

Malayan Output and Exports of Minerals Improved Last Year

Large portions of exports went to hard-currency countries—Tin accounted for S$214,393,000 of total exports of minerals valued at S$225 million—Exports included some ore imported for smelting and a quantity of scrap metal.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Straits dollar equals approximately $0.47 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, July 12, 1949.—Mineral production in Malaya last year contributed substantially to the overall increase recorded in the value of exports, a large proportion of which were destined for hard-currency areas. Shipments of metals and ores were valued at approximately S$225,000,000, which is practically double the S$114,000,000 figure in 1947. Tin, in the form of blocks, ingots and bars, represented S$214,393,000 of the total in 1948 and S$108,867,000 in the previous year, most of this being shipped to the United States, India, France and Canada.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines of the Federation of Malaya indicates continued improvement in all the important branches of the mining industry last year. Considerable progress was recorded in the rehabilitation of the tin mining industry up to the end of 1947, despite a severe shortage of essential equipment and difficult labour conditions. This situation continued during 1948, though equipment was more readily available. The industry had to contend with banditry throughout the country and continuing labour problems. The success achieved in the face of such obstacles is a tribute to the industry as a whole and to those individuals responsible for its rehabilitation. Increased exports to dollar markets have been of the greatest value to Malaya, and to the sterling area as a whole.

Tin ore production in 1948 reached a total of 44,815 long tons, a large increase over the 1947 figure of 27,026 tons. Most of the increase was due to improved output in the State of Perak, which contributed 29,389 tons of the year's total production. With regard to methods of operation, dredging accounted for 21,932 tons and gravel pump mines for 16,253 tons. Alternative mining technique such as hydraulicing, dulang washing, open cast and underground, accounted for the remaining 6,600 tons.

Dredging Accounted for 48·9 Per Cent of Output

Indicative of the capacity of different types of mines, there were 48 dredging properties operating in December, 1948, employing 67 dredges. These figures compare, incidentally, with 74 properties and 103 dredges in September, 1941. This section of the industry accounted for 48·9 per cent of the year's output. Gravel pump mines numbered 464 in December as against 668 in September, 1941, and their share of the year's production was 36·3 per cent.

Four smelters were in operation during the year at Singapore, Butterworth, Penang and Kuala Lumpur. These plants handle Malayan concentrates as well as supplies from Burma and Thailand. The metal continues to be sold exclusively to the Ministry of Supply, the fixed price per long ton ex Malayan smelters, up to June 30, 1949, having been £554. Exports, up to stipulated quantities, went to countries nominated by the Combined Tin Committee in Washington.

Coal production at Malayan Collieries' mines at Batu Arang during 1948 was 375,460 tons, an increase of 66 per cent over the 1947 figure. The mines and equipment suffered considerable damage from bandit raids, but output can apparently be expected to show further increases.

Gold output, principally from the mines at Raub in the State of Pahang, amounted to 10,212 troy ounces in 1948, an increase of almost 100 per cent over the 1947 figure but only 25 per cent of the record figure established in 1938-39. This mine is still in course of rehabilitation from serious damage incurred during the period of Japanese occupation.

Among other mining operations, scheelite production amounted to 29 tons, wolframite to 46 tons, iron ore to 641 tons and china clay to 923 tons.

Government Plans to Increase Production

In addition to this production, the Federation of Malaya Government and various commercial interests have been taking steps to encourage considerably increased output from Malaya's varied mineral deposits. The coal mines, for example, are employing a variety of mechanized cutting and carrying equipment in place of hand labour and other outdated methods. A former iron mine at Dungun, in Trengganu State, is to be brought into production shortly and will be a useful source of exports. It is probable also that tantalite-columbite production will again be resumed from deposits in Johore State. During the year also there has been considerable prospecting work done on bauxite deposits in Johore and near Malacca. Considerable reserves of good-quality ore have been proved, and it is probable that production will begin at an early date. Further operations include the recovery of gold, wolframite and ilmenite as by-products of tin mining.

As previously reported, exports included some ore imported for smelting from Burma and Thailand, this trade having been valued at $16,430,000 in 1948 and $11,365,000 in 1947. A small percentage of the value must also be credited to re-exports of tin metal originating in Indonesia, the recorded values being $604,000 and $450,000 in 1948 and 1947 respectively. In addition to the essential export of tin ingots, etc., there was also in 1948 an item of tin solder exports valued at $833.000, most of the shipments having been to Belgium, the United Kingdom and Pakistan.

Subsidiary trade in other mineral products involved the export of some 70,000 tons of iron ore valued at $597,000. This business involved the sale to Japan of stock-piled ore produced by Japanese operators prior to and during the war. Wolfram exports, based to some extent on imports from Thailand, decreased in quantity and value from 375 tons worth $1,220,000 in 1947 to 158 tons worth $459,000 in 1948. These shipments were destined mainly for the United Kingdom and Sweden. Additional ore shipments included small quantities of amang ore, scheelite, etc., amounting in total value to $300,000.

A further interesting item in Malaya's trade in minerals and metals during recent years, although it is not credited to the country's mining industry, has been the export of iron and other scrap. Scrap iron shipments valued at $146,000 in 1947 reached a figure of 53,000 tons and $3,241,000 in 1948, sales having been made principally to the United Kingdom, Canada, Hong Kong and Thailand. At the same time, miscellaneous scrap, a small part of it imported from Indonesia, was exported to a value of $3,415,000 and $3,558,000 in 1947 and 1948 respectively, the principal destinations having been India, the United Kingdom and Belgium. This trade in scrap is gradually falling off owing to a general shortage of metal and the high cost of sorting, preparation and transport from inland points to seaboard.

Increased Returns for Australian Wool Due to Higher Prices

Receipts for ten months ending April last exceeded last season's record for a full year's clip—Exports 22 per cent higher, but returns increased by 77 per cent—United Kingdom, France, Italy and United States were chief purchasers —Wool auctions to be conducted on new basis next season.

By M. R. M. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic conditions in Australia, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

SYDNEY, July 8, 1949.—Australia's wool cheque for the ten months ending last April amounted to £157,744,632, which exceeded last season's record of £155,547,893 for a full year's clip. Receipts this year are £37,351,731 higher than for the corresponding period last year. Exports of greasy wool amounted to 623,500,000 pounds, valued at £123,797,000, during the eight months ending last February, as compared with 508,250,000 pounds, valued at £69,849,000, during the corresponding period of 1947-48. Although actual shipments were 22 per cent higher, the returns were greater by 77 per cent, because of the higher prices prevailing.

Returns show that sales totalled 2,414,426 bales (of approximately 300 pounds each) of greasy wool (2,329,348 for ten months of 1947-48), bringing £151,410,800 (£114,616,603), and 110,808 bales of scoured wool (123,838 bales), realizing £6,333,832 (£5,776,298). The increase in the average price per pound as compared with that for the similar period in 1947-48 was 30·5 per cent for greasy and 22·3 per cent for scoured wool.

At present the Australian wool clip is divided roughly into 70 per cent merino and 30 per cent cross-bred. This percentage varies from time to time and in the different states of the Commonwealth. In 1940-41 the percentage of merino was 83·5, but it had dropped to 72 by 1947-48. One reason advanced for the decline in the proportion of fine wools was the incidence of the drought of 1943-44, which was more severe in the dry areas, usually stocked with merino sheep, than in the damper areas where cross-breds predominate. The relatively high prices for cross-bred wools and the consequent reluctance of the graziers to dispose of their sheep for meat are other factors in the decline in the proportion of fine wools.

Exports of Wool from Australia

	Eight months ended February					
	1947-48		1948		1949	
	Bales	£A'000	Bales	£A'000	Bales	£A'000
Greasy	2,556,537	119,901	1,640,892	69,849	2,080,890	123,797
Scoured*	707,965	30,331	516,847	20,930	403,696	22,561

* Includes carbonied wool and tops, nails and waste.

Wool Auctions to be on New Basis

The United Kingdom imported the largest amount—207,349,907 pounds valued at £39,888,000. France was next with 147,515,196 pounds (£25,667,000), followed by Italy with 66,611,318 pounds (£13,337,000). The United States took 46,519,109 pounds (£11,777,000), and Japan obtained 11,157,686 pounds (£2,679,000).

Exports of scoured wool and washed carbonized tops and waste totalled 99,441,917 pounds, worth £22,561,000.

After the next season, wool auctions may be held on a new basis, with an annual season's reserve price fixed to stabilize the redundant market. The Australian Woolgrowers' Council is to consider a proposal that it adopt this policy. The proposal is that the new system, which would follow principles of operation similar to the present Joint Organization (United Kingdom Wool Disposals Ltd.) should come into operation when Joint Organization ceases to function. The main objective of the Joint Organization, composed of representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, was to dispose of heavy accumulated stocks of wool without disturbing the demand for current clips. The primary purpose of a post-J.O. scheme would be to establish a floor for the market and not to liquidate stocks. During the war, Britain contracted to buy all Australian, New Zealand, and South African wool on the basis of a fixed price and appraisal plan. At the end of the war there were several million bales which became available for disposal, but their immediate sale would have brought a chaotic fall in prices, so J.O. was established to release it gradually, sufficient funds being made available to buy in any wool falling below an annually decided reserve price.

Stockpile Liquidated by 1950

When the J.O. was set up, it was believed that it would take about fifteen years to dispose of the wool but, unless the wool trade is seriously dislocated, the stockpile will have been almost completely liquidated by June 30, 1950.

The operations of J.O. are due for review next year by the partner governments. For the past eighteen months a sub-committee of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council has been examining the question of the best method of wool marketing to adopt after 1950. "A system of organized marketing, embodying a reserve price, determined at the beginning of each season and related to general commodity prices", has been recommended.

Outlook for Dairy Industry Satisfactory

In marked contrast with the prewar outlook, Australian dairy farmers now have confidence in the future of their industry. This is based on an export contract, at periodically negotiated prices, with the United Kingdom to the end of the 1954-55 season; a guaranteed minimum price at the factory for five years from 1947-48, related to annually ascertained production costs; and, in general, the much improved financial structure of the average farm enterprise, made possible, despite rising costs and other difficulties, by higher prices in the war and postwar years and recent favourable seasons.

Another development tending to inspire current confidence in the dairy industry's future is the changed butter export market outlook. Before the war the United Kingdom market was, in effect, saturated with world supplies; today, that country has difficulty in maintaining her weekly ration at about one-quarter of the prewar average. Moreover, the war and its aftermath seriously reduced United Kingdom production and either drastically curtailed or eliminated supplies from foreign countries. As butter is still rationed in Australia at six ounces per person per week and consumption would almost certainly increase if controls were removed, it may be assumed that all the butter Australia can produce will find a ready market.

Production from Australian dairy herds in 1947-48 exceeded the average of the immediate prewar five years for the first time since 1940-41, and the prospect for this season is equally promising.

Whole milk production during the nine months ended March, 1949, totalled 975 million gallons, exceeding that for the nine months ended March, 1948, by 15·4 million gallons, or 1·6 per cent.

Greatly increased consumption of liquid milk in this country, combined with increasing diversion to cheese and processed milk, are the factors mainly responsible for retarding the recovery of butter production. In 1947-48, the output of butter amounted to 162,000 tons, but it was still 33,000 tons below the prewar average figure. Cheese production, however, at 41,000 tons, was nearly twice the 22,000 tons average before the war, while processed milks reached record figures at 88,000 tons as compared with the prewar figure of 30,000 tons.

The future for processed milk products, the great expansion in output of which is the major change in the Australian industry's production pattern, is not clear. The present strong export demand, at satisfactory prices, for Australian processed milk products is related to dollar exchange difficulties in importing countries. While these continue, the outlook for processed milk appears satisfactory, but a new problem will be presented for solution if and when the dollar position changes.

Planned Assistance for Dairy Industry

As part of the Commonwealth Five-year Plan for the development of improved methods in the dairying industry, £200,000 of the total annual grant of £250,000 is being allotted in the current year for division among the states. In New South Wales the Department of Agriculture has selected thirty-three dairy farms, including properties in inland areas, for the purpose of showing dairy farmers how to obtain increased yields from their herds by adopting the latest proven scientific methods. This plan is wide in scope and includes sire surveys, herd-wastage surveys, pasture improvement and management, feeding demonstrations on dairy farms, general publicity, grade herd recordings and dairy farm competitions.

In each of the coastal dairying districts at least half a dozen farms have been selected for practical demonstration purposes. These demonstrations cover general management of dairy farms, pasture improvement, irrigation, bracken fern control, reclaimation of worn-out pastures, treatment of sod-bound paspalum areas, carpet grass, concentrated feeding, and establishment of lucerne (alfalfa) and rotational grazing.

The selection of these farms has been a lengthy process. It is essential that the chosen properties be typical of those in each district and carry average herds. The objective is to show farmers in those particular areas that improvements such as the Department has brought about can be readily adopted by them on their own properties.

It was recently announced that the Australian Government had approached the United Kingdom authorities for an upward revision of the egg contract price. This movement followed the completion of a cost of production survey of the egg industry recently carried out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The survey revealed that at the end of 1948 the average cost of production of eggs was 2s. 6½d. a dozen. The current United Kingdom contract price is 2s. 4d. per dozen. If the export charge of ½d. a dozen is added to the cost of production figure, the amount of 2s. 7d. a dozen is determined. This is also based on the assumption that all eggs marketed are first-quality hen eggs.

Fish Processing in Western Australia Steadily Increasing in Importance

Valuable source of dollar exchange—Exports of canned crayfish tails to the United States totalled over $1,000,000 in 1947-48—First fast-freezing plant established.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MELBOURNE, June 9, 1949.—Western Australia's fish-processing industry is steadily growing in importance, although far behind the pastoral industry, agriculture, mining and lumbering.

The Geraldton Canneries Limited of Geraldton, 250 miles north of Perth, have become a valuable dollar earner. This company cans the white flesh of the small but very palatable local crayfish, and the value of exports of canned crayfish tails to the United States in 1947-48 was just over $1,000,000. The fleet of fishing boats supplying the cannery is owned by syndicates of returned servicemen.

Seafoods Limited, of Albany, on the south coast, is the first fast-freezing plant to be established in the state. The plant is small but quite modern and turns out packaged fast-frozen fish fillets. Proper retail handling has been safeguarded by the use of special freezer cabinets rented to shopowners, and in which the fillets can be kept and displayed until bought. The local market is absorbing the entire output of the plant, and the venture is deemed successful enough to warrant the establishment of similar small plants at other strategic spots.

Hunts Canning Company, with headquarters in Perth, is now successfully operating four separate canneries at Albany, Esperance, Hopetoun and Geraldton. The fish sought is a salt water species with light coloured flesh, pelagic in habit, known locally as a salmon, though this is definitely a misnomer. The schools of fish are spotted by aeroplane and then netted by local fishermen who sell to the cannery. One difficulty is that the runs of fish are irregular and canning operations are therefore sporadic; e.g., during April, 1949, the cannery at Albany processed one million one-pound tins but then had to temporarily cease operations through lack of fish.

The product is merchandised as "salmon cutlets" and a ready market is found in Singapore, Hong Kong, the islands of the Pacific, and, of late, the islands of the Caribbean area.

While these three companies are not the only ones engaged in fish-processing in Western Australia, they are typical. In addition they are all examples of the promotional work carried out by the State Department of Industrial Development, for in each case this department has provided original financial assistance and encouragement.

Descriptive Leaflet on Singapore Harbour Available

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received from the Singapore Harbour Board a number of copies of an illustrated brochure, describing the Singapore Harbour Board operations and facilities for handling port traffic, cargos, and ship repairs. A number of these booklets are available. Requests for these should be made direct to the Transportation and Communications Section of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Goderich—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Stratford—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock—Board of Trade.

L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Lisbon, Portugal, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen in many of the leading centres trade conditions in Portugal, Spain and other areas in his territory, such as the Azores, Madeira, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Toronto—October 3-15.
Hamilton—October 17.
Niagara Falls—October 18.
St. Catharines; Welland—October 19.
Brantford—October 20.
Kitchener—October 21.
Montreal—October 24-November 8.
Ottawa—November 10.

PAUL V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, has completed his tour of Eastern Canada. After the termination of his leave in November, he will tour Western Canada, visiting businessmen interested in doing business with New Zealand, Fiji and Western Samoa.

FREDERICK H. PALMER, who has returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation, is now on tour in this country, prior to his departure next November for Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to open a new office for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

Saint John—August 12-13.
Sherbrooke—August 15.
Magog—August 16.
Granby—August 17.
Montreal—August 18-27.
Kingston—August 29.
Batawa—August 30.
Hamilton—August 31-September 1.
Brantford—September 2.
Kitchener—September 16-17.
London—September 19.
Windsor—September 20-21.
Welland, St. Catharines—September 22.
Toronto—September 23-October 5.
Ottawa—October 6-8.
Winnipeg—October 10-11.
Edmonton—October 13.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 18-29.

HOWARD W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, has returned home on leave. He is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory. Mr. Richardson will be completing his tour of Western Canada and Western Ontario during September. Exact details will be published at a later date.

C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Calgary—September 15.
Vancouver, Victoria—September 19-24.
Winnipeg—October 18.
Windsor—October 22.
London—October 24.
Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.
Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.
Elora, Fergus—October 27.
Galt—October 28.
Stratford—October 29.
Brantford—October 31.
Woodstock—November 2.
Hamilton—November 3-4.
Niagara Falls—November 5.
St. Catharines—November 7.
Welland—November 8.
Toronto—November 9-19.
Batawa, Deseronto—November 21.
Kingston, Brockville—November 22.
Ottawa—November 22-23.
Pembroke, Douglas—November 24.
New York City—November 27.

C. M. Croft Returns from Australia on Tour

C. M. Croft

CARMAN MILWARD CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, in Sydney, Australia, has returned home on leave, and will make a tour of the country, discussing with businessmen from coast to coast conditions in his particular territory. Mr. Croft has already spent a week in Ottawa, and began his series of discussions in Montreal last Wednesday.

Mr. Croft was born in Guysborough, N.S., in November, 1898, and received his early education in Halifax, his home town. He attended Mount Allison University, in Sackville, N.B., Glasgow University at the end of the First World War, and McGill University, from which he graduated in 1921 with a Bachelor of Science degree, with honours in Physical Chemistry, Industrial Organic and Inorganic Chemistry. Mr. Croft joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1922, and was posted to Auckland, New Zealand, in 1923, as assistant trade commissioner. He was later promoted trade commissioner, and remained in New Zealand until 1937, when he was transferred to Tokyo. Mr. Croft returned to Canada in 1941, and was appointed Director, Shipping Priorities Committee, later becoming Director, Commercial Intelligence Service. He was appointed Commercial Counsellor for Canada, in Sydney, in December, 1945. His itinerary is as follows:

Montreal—August 10-23.
Sackville, N.B.—August 24.
Halifax—August 25.
Saint John—August 30.
Toronto—September 2-16.
St. Catharines, Welland—September 19-20.
Hamilton—September 21-22.
London—September 23-24.
Windsor—September 26-27.
Toronto—September 28.
Ottawa—September 29-30.
Winnipeg—October 3-4.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 7-20.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL

* Calls at Quebec.
† Calls at Halifax several days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town	August 25	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Port Elizabeth	August 31	*Lancero*	Shipping Limited
East London	September 5–15	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	September 25	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Durban			
Biera	August 25	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa	September 25	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	August 22–27	*Bowgran*	Cunard Donaldson
Australia—			
Brisbane	Aug. 29–Sept. 1	*Port Pirie*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney			
Melbourne	September 29	*Port Halifax*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Adelaide			
Belgium—	August 17–25	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	August 22–26	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	August 29	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	August 29	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	September 5–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Orange*	Shipping Limited
	Late September	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	October 1–6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	August 22–27	*Bowgran*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos			

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
British Honduras—			
Belize	September 8–9	*†*Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	September 8–9	*†*Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	September 10	*City of Doncaster*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	August 30	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	September 6–12	†*Vigor*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	September 8–9	*†*Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—	August 25–30	*Tidaholm*	Swedish American
Havana	September 4–8	*Federal Mariner*	Federal Commerce
	September 8–9	*†*Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Santiago	September 16–17	*†*Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	Aug. 31–Sept. 1	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
	September 16–17	*†*Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland—			
Helsinki	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
France—	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Le Havre	August 29	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	August 29	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	September 9	*Prins Johann Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 22–26	†*Laholm*	Swedish American
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Orange*	Shipping Limited
	Late September	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
French Indo-China—			
Saigon	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Germany—	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Hamburg	August 29	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	August 29	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	September 5–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	Late September	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	October 1-6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	September 8–9	*†*Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—	Aug. 31–Sept. 1	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	September 16–17	*†*Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin	August 31 September 15–20	*Rockside* *City of Doncaster*	March Shipping McLean Kennedy
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Belawan-Deli	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Baravia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Belawan-Delhi	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Ireland—			
Dublin, Cork	August 24	*Irish Elm*	Shipping Limited
Malaya—			
Penang	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldsno
Port Swettenham	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Mexico—			
Tampico	August 25–30	†*Tidaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	August 29	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	August 29	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	September 5–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	October 1–6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands Antilles—			
Willemstad	September 6–12	**Vigor*	Swedish American
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Napier	October 12	*Port Lyttleton*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Philippines—			
Manila	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Poland—			
Gdynia, Gdansk	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	Aug. 31–Sept. 1	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
	September 6–12	**Vigor*	Swedish American
Siam—			
Bangkok	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
	Aug. 30–Sept. 4	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Norrkoping, Stockholm	September 22–26	*Laholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—	August 20–26	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	Aug. 27–Sept. 3	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	September 13–19	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
	Aug. 26–Sept. 1	**Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	September 5–12	*Laurentia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	Septemb. r 18–25	*Lismoria*	Cunard Donaldson
Leith, Newcastle	August 24–29	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
	August 24–29	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 8–12	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	September 18–24	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	Sept. 27–Oct. 3	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 25–31	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	September 5–10	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	September 7	*Seaboard Ranger*	March Shipping
	September 22	*Seaboard Trader*	March Shipping
	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	August 24–27	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	Aug. 31–Sept. 3	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
	September 7–10	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	August 22–27	*Bowgran*	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	Aug. 31–Sept. 1	**†Congo*	Saugenay Terminals
Maracaibo	September 6–12	*†Vigor*	Swedish American
West Indies—			
Bahamas, Jamaica	August 25	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
	September 3	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Jamaica	September 16–17	**†Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	Aug. 23–Sept. 1	*Alcoa Planter*	Alcoa Steamships
	September 6–15	*Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
	September 20–29	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	September 23	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	August 24–29	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	September 22–26	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	Aug. 28–Sept. 1	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	September 18–22	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	August 23–27	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	September 10–15	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques	September 10	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
	October 10	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	Mid-September	*Narrandera*	Empire Shipping
Sydney	September 3	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Melbourne	Late September	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Belgium—			
Antwerp	August 26	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 28	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
	September 4	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
	September 10	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
	September 19	*Los Angeles*	Gardner Johnson
	October 15	*Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon	September 5	*Salatiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—			
Balboa, Panama City	September 11	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal, Balboa	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	September 11	*Santa Adela*	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta, Valparaiso	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	September 11	*Santa Adela*	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Fiji—			
Suva	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	September 10	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Bordeaux	October 15	*Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
Dunkirk			
Germany—			
Hamburg	August 26	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 4	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
	September 19	*Los Angeles*	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala City	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 14	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	Late August	*Mirrabooka*	Empire Shipping
	Mid-September	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Calcutta	September 5	*Salatiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras			
Bombay	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi			
Indonesia—			
Batavia	September 5	*Salatiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya			
Cheribon			
Japan—			
Yokohama	Aug. 30–Sept. 5	*Lake Sicamous*	Anglo Canadian
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	September 10	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Amsterdam	October 15	*Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	September 3	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
	Late September	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Panama—			
Balboa	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Panama City			

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Persian Gulf	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
Mollendo	September 11	*Santa Adela*	Gardner Johnson
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Philiprines—			
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	August 26–27	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Manilla, Iloilo	September 5	*Salatiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	Late August	*Mirrabooka*	Empire Shipping
Cebu	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Apia	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	September 3.	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
	Late September	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	Mid-September	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norkopping, Stockholm	September 4	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	August 31	*Tritone*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	Sept. 17–Oct. 2	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
	Sept. 24–Oct. 9	*Lake Atlin*	Empire Shipping
Unstated Ports	Late August	*Alcyone Hope*	Canada Transport
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezula—			
Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, La Salina	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—A. B. Brodie, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro — Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. Rankin, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—D. B. MUNDY, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and the British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Aug. 2	Nominal Quotations Aug. 9
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0323	·0323
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1800
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·2084
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0741
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4000
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0062
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0037
		Free	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0073
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·3000
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·2519
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	·0312
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0000
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	·0028
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	·4561
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1157
Netherlands and Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5303	·5303
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	4·0150
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2000
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	·3200
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·4975
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0403	·0400
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·4702
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	·0200

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book;* the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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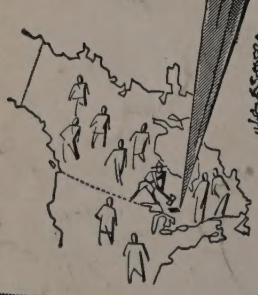

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